

Data Integration and Analysis

05 Entity Linking and Deduplication

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Announcements/Org

■ #1 Video Recording

- Link in **TUbe** & **TeachCenter** (lectures will be public)
- Optional attendance (independent of COVID)
- **Hybrid**, in-person but video-recorded lectures
 - **HS i5** + Webex: <https://tugraz.webex.com/meet/m.boehm>



■ #2 COVID-19 Precautions (HS i5)

- Room capacity: 24/48 (green/**yellow**), 12/48 (orange/red)

max

24/116

■ #3 Exercises / Programming Projects

- Project Selection by **Nov 05, 11.59pm**
- WS 20/21 DIA projects still valid

41/116

■ #4 Exam Date

- **Feb 04, 3pm-5pm** in HS i13 (76 seats)

Announcements/Org

#4 Exercise Help

- How to even parse/convert the data in a distributed manner?

```
#index 1 P1
#* Paper Title 1
#@ Author1, Author2
#t 2021
#% ref1
#% ref2

#index 2
#* Paper Title 2
#@ Author4 P2
#t 2020

#index 3
#* Paper Title 3
#@ Author2, Author3
#t 2021
#% ref5
```

Option 1: Custom TextInputFormat w/ split at empty line or '#index' → one record per paper

Option 2: Default TextInputFormat and grouping via cumulative aggregates

```
lines = sc
    .textfile("./AMiner-Paper.txt")
    .zipWithIndex(); //Tuple2<String, Long>
pos = lines
    .filter(r -> r._1().startsWith("#index"))
    .map(r -> r._2()).collect()
posArray[pos] = 1; Local
posArray = cumsum(posArray);
b = sc.broadcast(posArray);
papers = lines
    .map(r -> (b[r._2()-1], r._1()))
    .reduceByKey() //shuffling
```

```
1 1
0 1
0 1
0 1
0 1
0 1
0 1
1 2
0 2
0 2
0 2
0 2
1 3
0 3
0 3
0 3
0 3
```

Agenda

- **Motivation and Terminology**
- **Entity Resolution Concepts**
- **Entity Resolution Tools**
- **Example Applications**

Motivation and Terminology

Recap: Corrupted/Inconsistent Data

#1 Heterogeneity of Data Sources

- Update anomalies on denormalized data / eventual consistency
- Changes of app/prop over time (US vs us) → inconsistencies

**No Global
Keys**

#2 Human Error

- Errors in semi-manual data collection, laziness (see default values), bias
- Errors in data labeling (especially if large-scale: crowd workers / users)

#3 Measurement/Processing Errors

- Unreliable HW/SW and measurement equipment (e.g., batteries)
- Harsh environments (temperature, movement) → aging

**Uniqueness &
duplicates**

**Contradictions &
wrong values**

**Missing
Values**

Ref. Integrity

[Credit: Felix
Naumann]

ID	Name	BDay	Age	Sex	Phone	Zip
3	Smith, Jane	05/06/1975	44	F	999-9999	98120
3	John Smith	38/12/1963	55	M	867-4511	11111
7	Jane Smith	05/06/1975	24	F	567-3211	98120

Zip	City
98120	San Jose
90001	Los Angeles

Typos

Terminology

[Douglas Burdick, Ronald Fagin, Phokion G. Kolaitis, Lucian Popa, Wang-Chiew Tan: Expressive power of entity-linking frameworks. **J. Comput. Syst. Sci.** 2019]

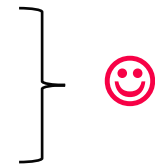


Entity Linking

- “**Entity linking** is the problem of creating links among records representing real-world entities that are related in certain ways.”
- “As an important special case, it includes **entity resolution**, which is the problem of **identifying or linking duplicate entities**”

Other Terminology

- Entity Linking → Entity Linkage, Record Linkage
- Entity Resolution → Data Deduplication, Entity Matching



Applications

- Named entity recognition and disambiguation
- Archiving, knowledge bases and graphs
- Recommenders / social networks
- Financial institutions (persons and legal entities)
- Travel agencies, transportation, health care

Barack Obama
Barack Hussein Obama II
The **US president (2016)**

Barack and Michelle
are married

Entity Resolution Concepts



[Xin Luna Dong, Theodoros Rekatsinas: Data Integration and Machine Learning: A Natural Synergy. Tutorials, **SIGMOD 2018**, **PVLDB 2018**, **KDD 2019**]



[Sairam Gurajada, Lucian Popa, Kun Qian, Prithviraj Sen: Learning-Based Methods with Human in the Loop for Entity Resolution, Tutorial, **CIKM 2019**]



[Felix Naumann, Ahmad Samiei, John Koumarelas: Master project seminar for Distributed Duplicate Detection. Seminar, **HPI WS 2016**]

Problem Formulation

Entity Resolution

- “Recognizing those records in two files which represent identical persons, objects, or events”
- Given two data sets A and B
- Decide for all pairs of records $a_i - b_j$ in $A \times B$ if match ([link](#)), no match ([non-link](#)), or not enough evidence ([possible-link](#))

[Ivan Fellegi, Alan Sunter: A Theory for Record Linkage, J. American. Statistical Assoc., pp. 1183-1210, **1969**]



Naïve Deduplication

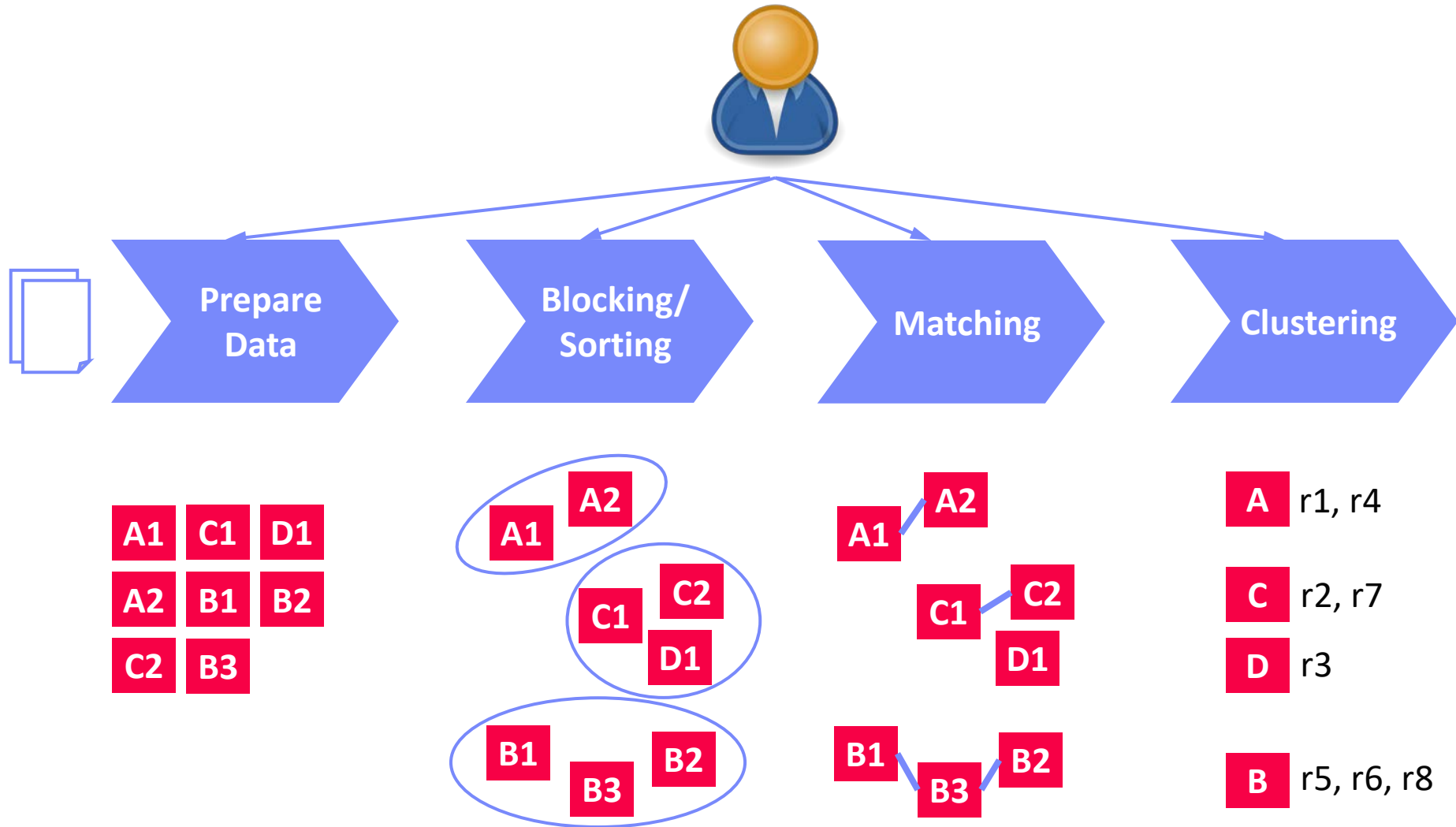
- UNION DISTINCT via hash group-by or sort group-by
- Problem:** only exact matches

Name	Position	Affiliation	Research
Matthias Boehm	RSM	IBM Research – Almaden	Apache SystemML
Matthias Böhm	Prof	TU Graz	Apache SystemDS

→ Similarity Measures

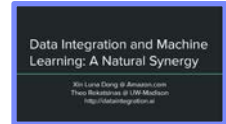
- Token-based: e.g., Jaccard $J(A,B) = (A \cap B) / (A \cup B)$
- Edit-based: e.g., Levenshtein $\text{lev}(A,B) \rightarrow \min(\text{replace}, \text{insert}, \text{delete})$
- Phonetic similarity (e.g., soundex, metaphone), [Python lib Jellyfish](#)

Entity Resolution Pipeline

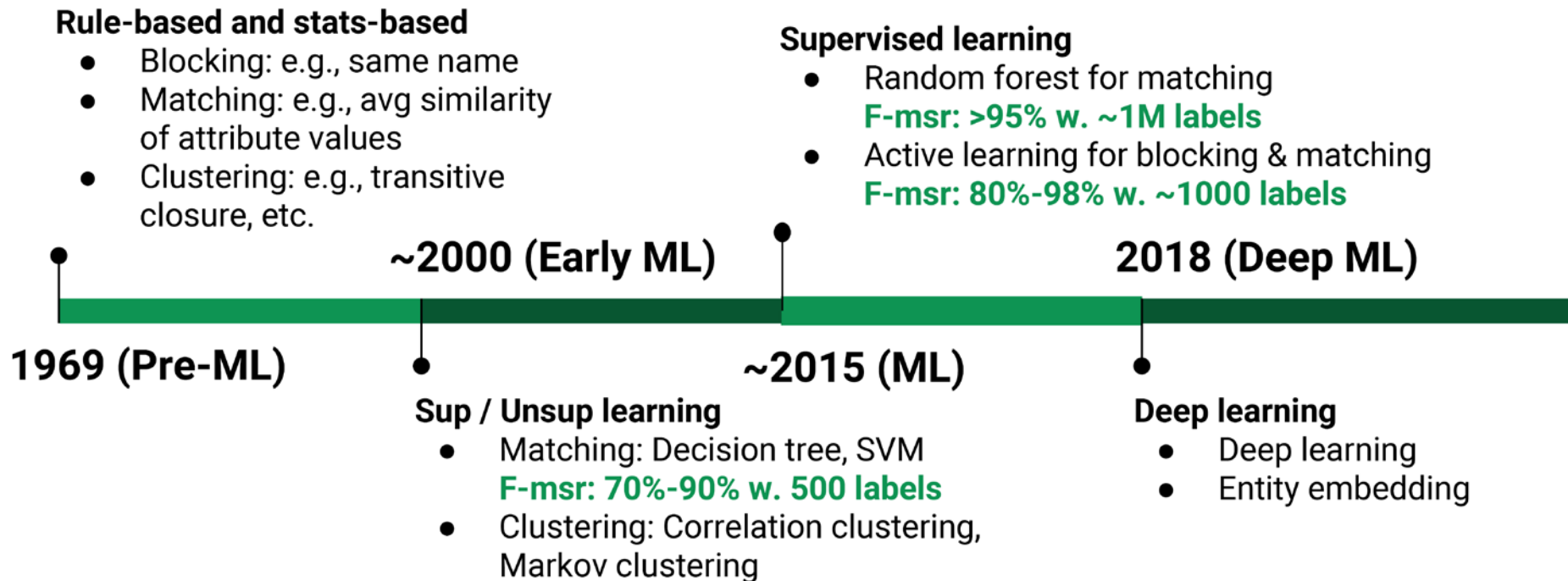


Entity Linking Approaches

[Xin Luna Dong, Theodoros Rekatsinas:
Data Integration and Machine Learning:
A Natural Synergy. **PVLDB 2018**]



50 Years of Entity Linkage



Step 1: Data Preparation

■ #1 Schema Matching and Mapping

- See lecture [04 Schema Matching and Mapping](#)
- Create **homogeneous schema** for comparison
- Split composite attributes

Autonomous,
heterogeneous
systems

■ #2 Normalization

- Removal of special characters and white spaces
- [Stemming](#)
- [Capitalization](#) (to upper/lower)
- Remove redundant works, resolve abbreviations

likes/liked/likely/liking
→ **like**

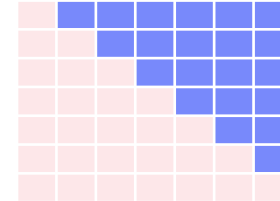
■ #3 Data Cleaning

- See lecture [06 Data Cleaning and Data Fusion](#)
- Correct data corruption and inconsistencies

Step 2: Blocking and Sorting

#1 Naïve All-Pairs

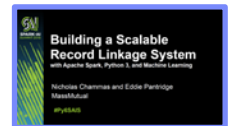
- Brute-force, naïve approach
→ $n \cdot (n-1)/2$ pairs → **$O(n^2)$ complexity**



#2 Blocking / Partitioning

- Efficiently create small blocks of similar records for pair-wise matching
- Basic:** equivalent values on selected attributes (name)
- Predicates:** whole field, token field, common integer, same x char start, n-grams
- Hybrid:** disjunctions/conjunctions
- Blocking Keys: → **JR01111**

John	Roberts	20 Main St	Plainville	MA	01111
------	---------	------------	------------	----	-------



[Nicholas Chammas, Eddie Pantridge:
Building a Scalable Record Linkage
System, **Spark+AI Summit 2018**]

- Learned: Minimal rule set via greedy algorithms

→ **Significant reduction:** 1M records → 1T pairs
→ 1K partitions w/ 1K records → 1G pairs (**1000x**)

Step 2: Blocking, cont.

■ #3 Sorted Neighborhood

- Define **sorting keys** (similar to blocking keys)
- Sort records by sorting keys
- Define **sliding window of size m** (e.g., 100) and compute all-pair **matching within sliding window**

■ #4 Blocking via Word Embeddings and LSH/DL

- Compute word/attribute embeddings + tuple embeddings
- **Locality-Sensitive Hashing (LSH)** for blocking
- K hash functions $h(t) \rightarrow k\text{-dim hash-code}$
- L hash tables, each k hash functions

Distributed Tuple Representation

[Muhammad Ebraheem et al:
Distributed Representations of Tuples
for Entity Resolution. **PVLDB 2018**]



[Saravanan Thirumuruganathan et al.
Deep Learning for Blocking in Entity
Matching [...]. **PVLDB 2021**]



V %*% H

$h1 = [-1, 1, 1], h2 = [1, 1, 1],$
 $h3 = [-1, -1, 1], h4 = [-1, 1, -1],$

$v[t1] = [0.45, 0.8, 0.85] \quad [1.2, 2.1, -0.4, -0.5] \rightarrow [1, 1, -1, -1] \rightarrow [12] \text{ Hash}$
 $v[t2] = [0.4, 0.85, 0.75] \quad [1.2, 2.0, -0.5, -0.3] \rightarrow [1, 1, -1, -1] \rightarrow [12] \text{ bucket}$

Step 3: Matching

■ #1 Basic Similarity Measures

- Pick similarity measure $\text{sim}(r, r')$ and thresholds: high θ_h (and low θ_l)
- Record similarity: avg attribute similarity
- **Match:** $\text{sim}(r, r') > \theta_h$ **Non-match:** $\text{sim}(r, r') < \theta_l$
possible match: $\theta_l < \text{sim}(r, r') < \theta_h$

■ #2 Learned Matchers (Traditional ML)

- **Phase 1:** Learned string similarity measures for selected attributes
- **Phase 2:** Training matching decisions from similarity metrics
- Selection of samples for labeling (sufficient, suitable, **balanced**)
- **SVM** and **decision trees**, **logistic regression**, **random forest**, XGBoost

[Mikhail Bilenko, Raymond J. Mooney: Adaptive duplicate detection using learnable string similarity measures. **KDD 2003**]



[Hanna Köpcke, Andreas Thor, Erhard Rahm: Evaluation of entity resolution approaches on real-world match problems. **PVLDB 2010**]



[Xin Luna Dong: Building a Broad Knowledge Graph for Products. **ICDE 2019**]



Step 3: Matching, cont.

Deep Learning for ER

- Automatic **representation learning** from text (avoid feature engineering)
- Leverage pre-trained **word embeddings for semantics** (no syntactic limitations)

Example DeepER



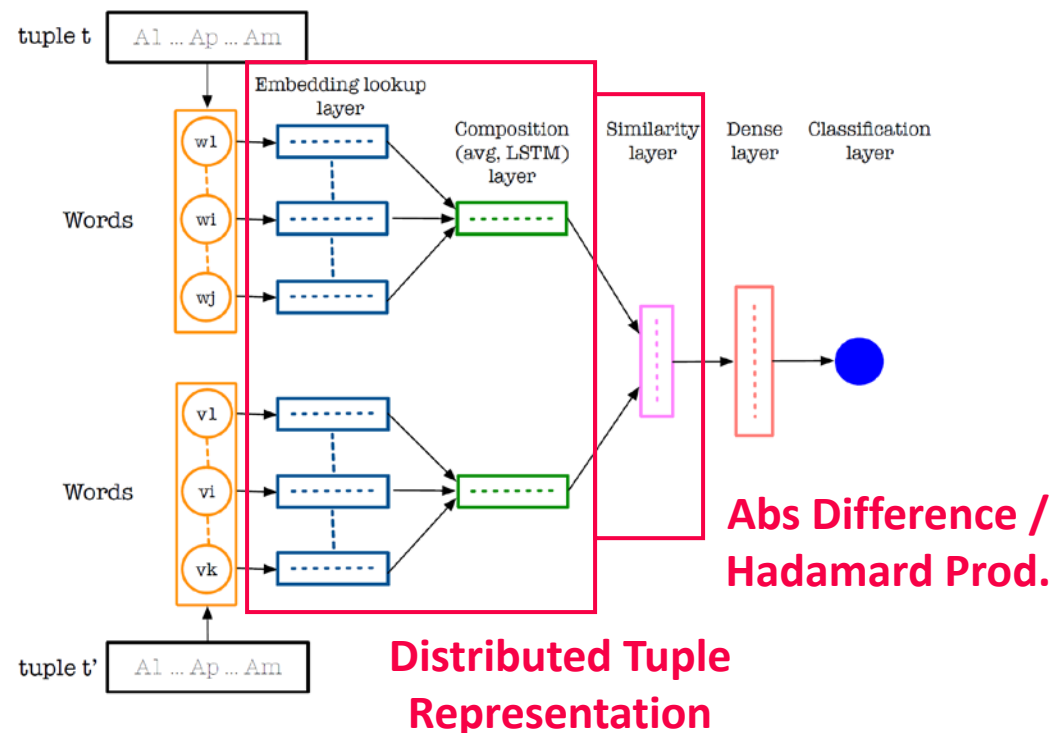
[Muhammad Ebraheem et al: Distributed Representations of Tuples for Entity Resolution. **PVLDB 2018**]

Example Magellan

- DL for text and dirty data



[Sidharth Mudgal et al: Deep Learning for Entity Matching: A Design Space Exploration. **SIGMOD 2018**]

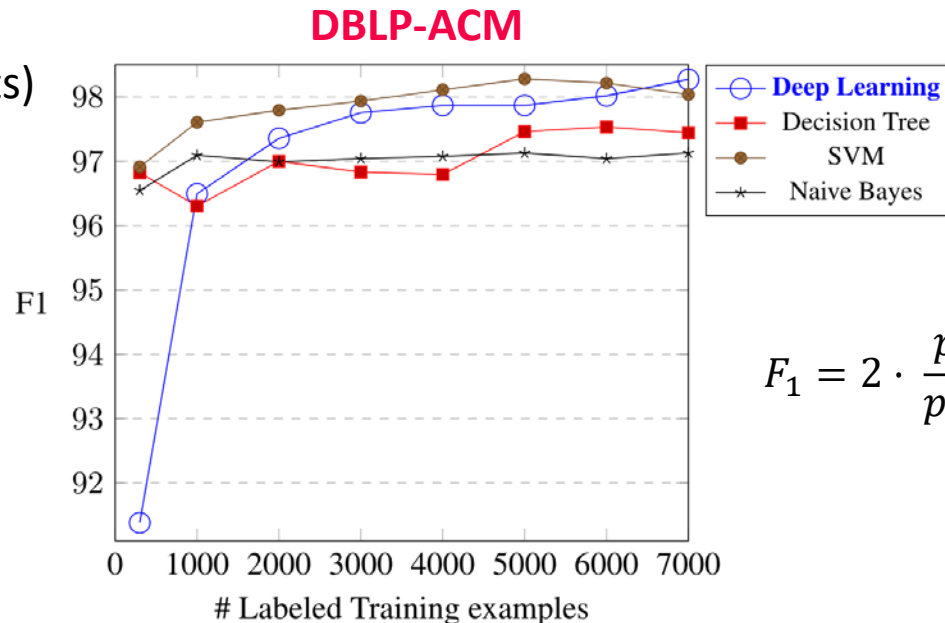


Step 3: Matching, cont.

[Sairam Gurajada, Lucian Popa, Kun Qian, Prithviraj Sen: Learning-Based Methods with Human in the Loop for Entity Resolution, Tutorial, **CIKM 2019**]

Labeled Data

- Scarce (experts)
- **Class skew**



$$F_1 = 2 \cdot \frac{\text{precision} \cdot \text{recall}}{\text{precision} + \text{recall}}$$

→ Transfer Learning

- Learn model from high-resource ER scenario (w/ regularization)
- Fine-tune using low-resource examples

→ Active Learning

- Select instances for tuning to min labeling

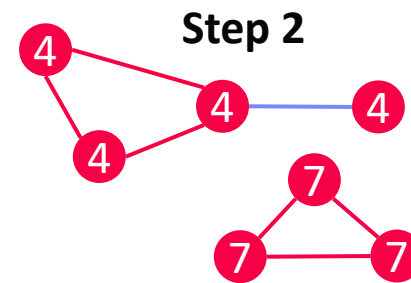
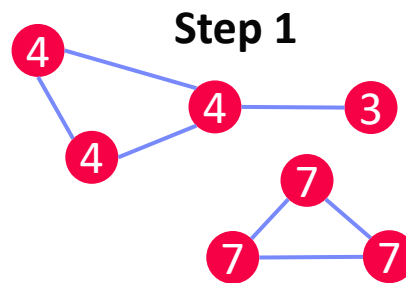
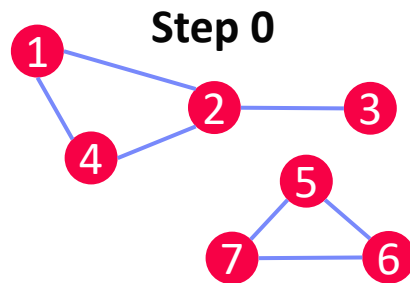
[Jungo Kasai et al: Low-resource Deep Entity Resolution with Transfer and Active Learning. **ACL 2019**]



Step 4: Clustering

Recap: Connected Components

- Determine connected components of a graph (subgraphs of connected nodes)
- Propagate $\max(\text{current}, \text{msgs})$ if \neq current to neighbors, terminate if no msgs



Step 3
converged

Clustering Approaches

- Basic:** connected components (transitive closure) w/ edges $\text{sim} > \theta_h$
→ Issues: **big clusters** and **dissimilar records**
- Correlation clustering:** +/- cuts based on sims → global opt NP-hard
- Markov clustering:** stochastic flow simulation via random walks

[Oktie Hassanzadeh, Fei Chiang, Renée J. Miller, Hyun Chul Lee: Framework for Evaluating Clustering Algorithms in Duplicate Detection. **PVLDB 2009**]



Incremental Data Deduplication

■ Goals

- Incremental stream of updates
→ previously **computed results obsolete**
- Same or **similar results** AND **significantly faster** than batch computation

[Anja Gruenheid, Xin Luna Dong,
Divesh Srivastava: Incremental
Record Linkage. **PVLDB 2014**]



■ Approach

- End-to-end incremental record linkage for new and changing records
- Incremental maintenance of similarity graph and incremental graph clustering
- Initial graph created by **correlation clustering**
- Greedy update approach in polynomial time
 - Directly connect components from increment ΔG into Q
 - **Merge** of **pairs of clusters** to obtain better result?
 - **Split** of **cluster into two** to obtain better result?
 - **Move** nodes **between two clusters** to obtain better result?

Entity Resolution Tools

Python Dedupe

<https://docs.dedupe.io/en/latest/API-documentation.html>
https://dedupeio.github.io/dedupe-examples/docs/csv_example.html

■ Overview

- **Python library for data deduplication** (entity resolution)
- **By default:** logistic regression matching (and blocking)

■ Example

```
fields = [
    {'field': 'Site name', 'type': 'String'},
    {'field': 'Address', 'type': 'String'}]
deduper = dedupe.Dedupe(fields)
```

sample data and active learning

```
deduper.sample(data, 15000)
dedupe.consoleLabel(deduper)
```

Do these records refer
to the same thing?
(y)es / (n)o /
(u)nsure / (f)inished

learn blocking rules and pairwise classifier

```
deduper.train()
```

Obtain clusters as lists of (RIDs and confidence)

```
threshold = deduper.threshold(data, recall_weight=1)
clustered_dupes = deduper.match(data, threshold)
```

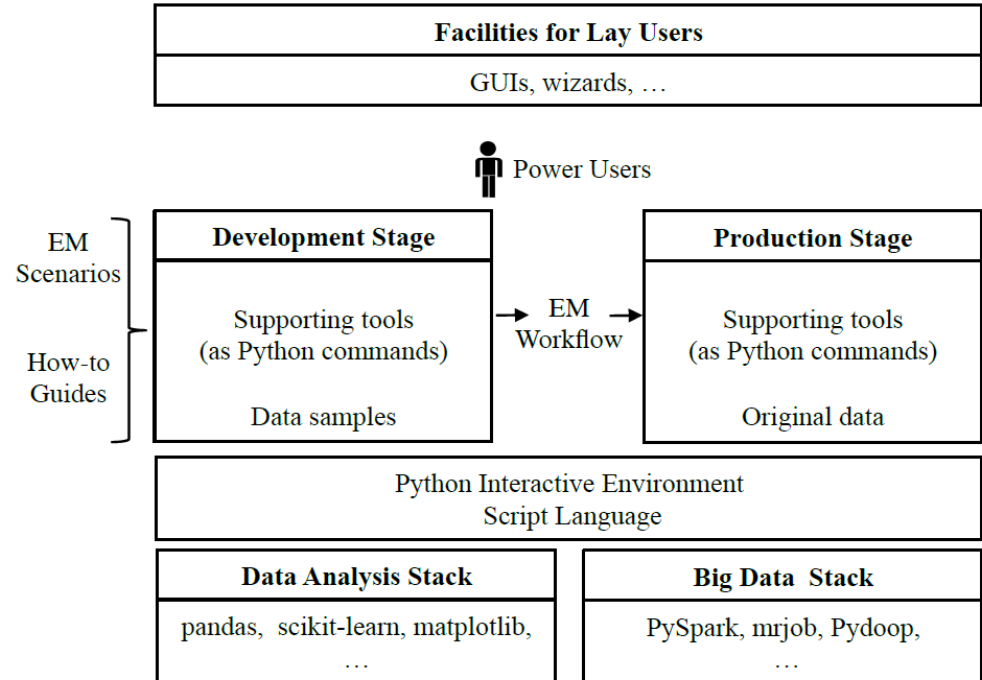
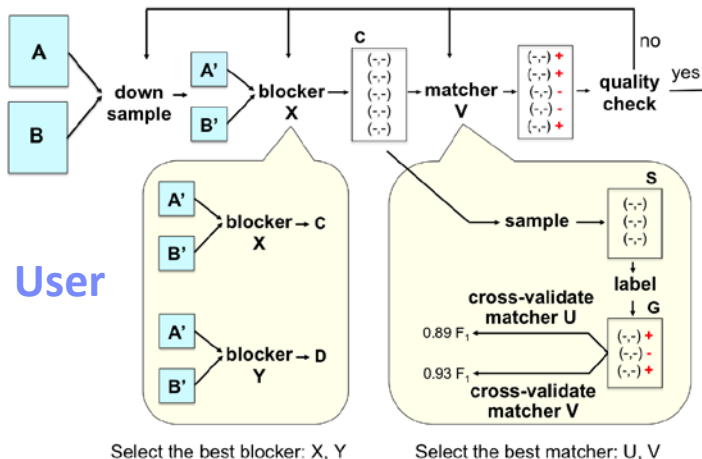
Magellan (UW-Madison)

[Pradap Konda et al.: Magellan: Toward Building Entity Matching Management Systems. **PVLDB 2016**]



System Architecture

- How-to guides for users
- Tools for individual steps of **entire ER pipeline**
- Build on top of existing Python/big data stack
- Scripting environment for power users

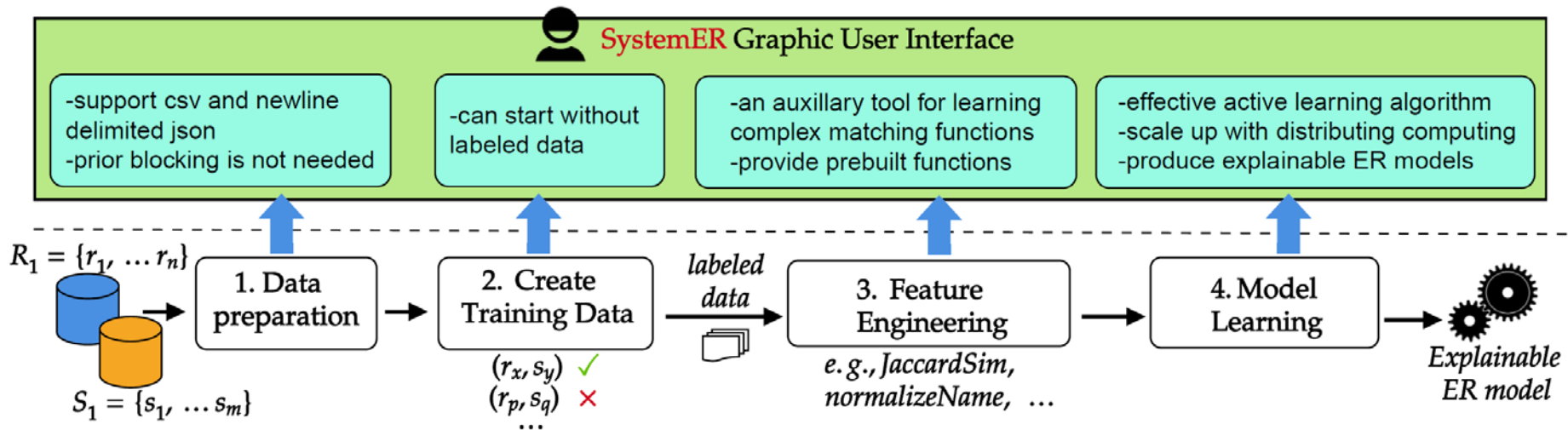


[Yash Govind et al: Entity Matching Meets Data Science: A Progress Report from the Magellan Project. **SIGMOD 2019**]



SystemER (IBM Almaden – Research)

[Kun Qian, Lucian Popa, Prithviraj Sen:
SystemER: A Human-in-the-loop System for
Explainable Entity Resolution. **PVLDB 2019**]



**Learns explainable
ER rules (in HIL)**

```
DBLP.title = ACM.title
AND DBLP.year = ACM.year
AND jaccardSim(DBLP.authors, ACM.authors) > 0.1
AND jaccardSim(DBLP.venue, ACM.venue) > 0.1
→ SamePaper(DBLP.id, ACM.id)
```

[Mauricio A. Hernández, Georgia Koutrika, Rajasekar Krishnamurthy, Lucian Popa, Ryan Wisnesky:
HIL: a high-level scripting language for entity integration. **EDBT 2013**]

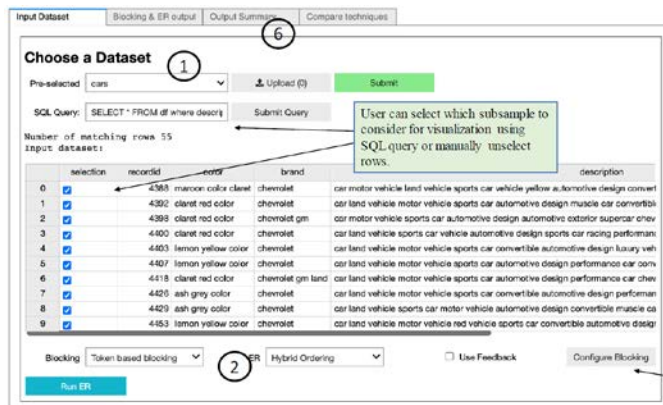
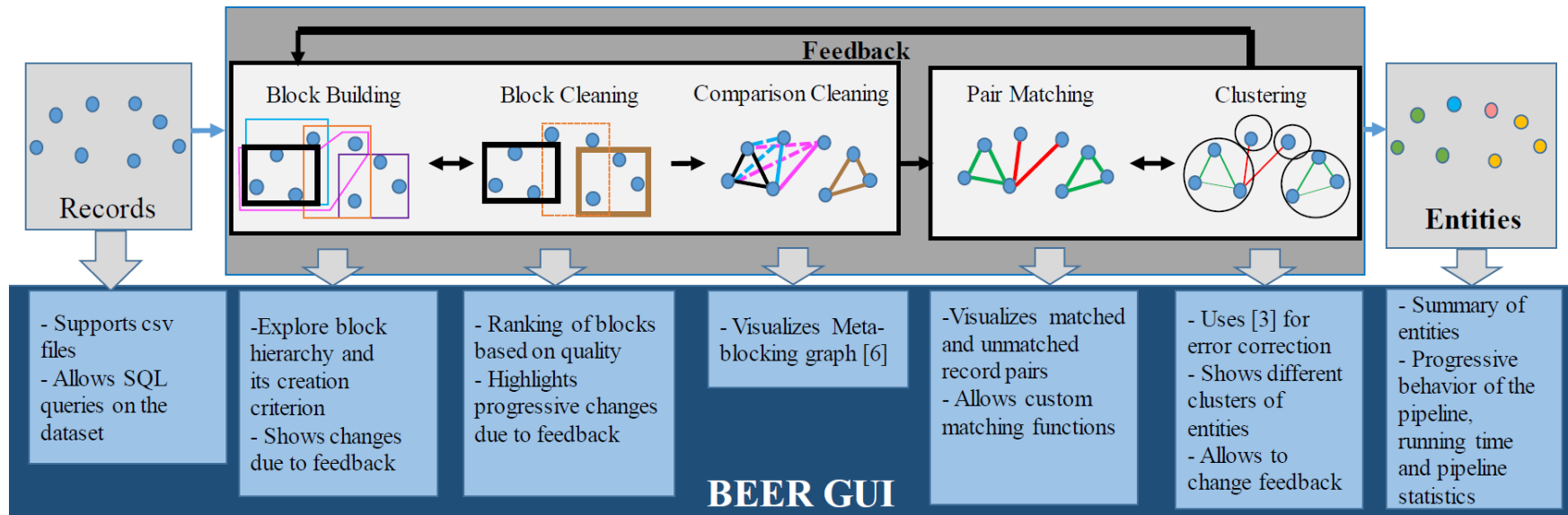


BEER (Blocking for Effective Entity Resolution)

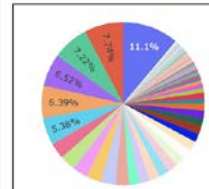
[Sainyam Galhotra, Donatella Firmani, Barna Saha, and Divesh Srivastava: BEER: Blocking for Effective Entity Resolution, **SIGMOD 2021**]



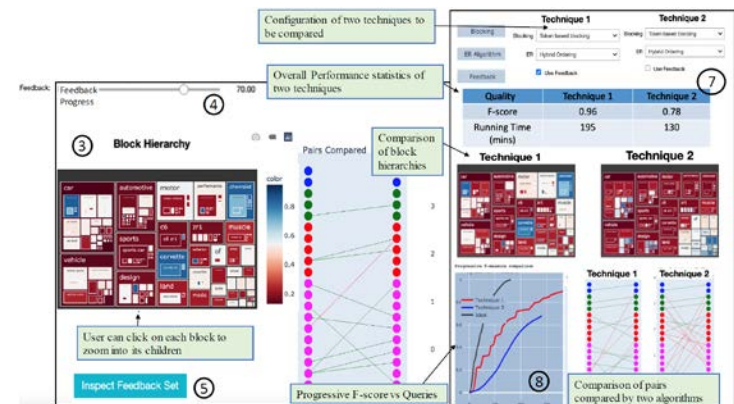
Feedback after **1% sample**



Cluster size distribution



User can configure blocking parameters like block cleaning threshold, meta-blocking similarity function, etc.



Example Applications

Previous DIA Exercise WS20/21

■ Task: Distributed Entity Resolution on Apache Spark

- 1-3 person teams, data: Uni Leipzig Benchmarks https://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/research/projects/object_matching/benchmark_datasets_for_entity_resolution
- Implement end-to-end **entity resolution** pipeline with Apache Spark for **data-parallel computation**

■ Example 1: DBLP, ACM, Google Scholar Publications

- (title, authors, venue, year)
- Basic preprocessing via title capitalization, etc
- How about leveraging the linked PDF papers?

In practice:
multi-modal data, and
feature engineering

■ Example 2: Amazon, Google Products

- (name, description, manufacturer, price)
- NLP for matching medium and long descriptions, e.g., word embeddings
- How about leveraging the product images (different angles)

Data Management – Autograding

■ Background

- **WS20/21:** automatic grading system for Data Management exercises
- **Overview:** export submissions, run ingestion programs, execute queries, compare results and test queries, auto comments/grades, upload
- **Problem:** Increasing automation requires better plagiarism detection

■ Plagiarism Detection via Entity Resolution

- <https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/SYSTEMDS-3191> (DIA WS21/22)
- **Data preparation:** file names/properties, runtime, correctness
- **Blocking:** by programming language, results sets
- **Matching**
 - Exact matches via basic diff + threshold
 - Code similarity via SotA embeddings
- **Clustering**
 - Connected components within each block (min sim threshold)

[Fangke Ye et al: MISIM: An End-to-End Neural Code Similarity System. **CoRR 2020**
arxiv.org/pdf/2006.05265.pdf]



Summary and Q&A

- Motivation and Terminology
- Entity Resolution Concepts
- Entity Resolution Tools
- Example Applications



Fundamental Data
Integration Technique,
w/ lots of applications +
remaining challenges

- Next Lectures (**Data Integration Architectures**)
 - 06 Data Cleaning and Data Fusion [Nov 12]
 - 07 Data Provenance and Blockchain [Nov 19]